The Grub-ſtreet Journal.

NUMB. 111

Thursday, *FEBRUARY* 17, 1731.

A Sermon before the Houſe of Lords, on Jan. 31, 1731. the day appointed to be kept as the day of the Martyrdom of K. Charles I. By FRANCIS Lord Biſhop of Chicheſter. —— Prov. xxiv. 21. *My ſon, fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change.*

THE Church was always true to the King, and they had little hopes of ſucceeding in their deſigns againſt him, as long as that ſtood; and therefore their main ſtrength was in the firſt place levell'd againſt that part of the Conſtitution. — The great fault of the King was, that he loved the Church; and the Church muſt be ruined becauſe it will not deſert the King. The pretence, indeed, was pure religion, and a farther reformation; Prelacy and Popery were rung in the ears of the people, without ceaſing, 'till they were worked up to an incredible degree of infatuation and enthuſiaſm. The indiſcreet zeal of the friends of the Church, and the ſeverity with which they preſs'd a compliance in things indifferent, or of ſmall conſequence, upon perſons of different perſuaſions, whoſe averſion to compliance increaſed in proportion to the zeal with which it was preſs'd, prepared the fuel for that unhappy fire, which then broke out with ſo much fury. The warm heads of the lower people were full of reformation; they thought every injunction in Church matters an infringement of Chriſtian liberty; they could bear nothing that had any reſemblance to what was practiſed in the Church of *Rome*; every thing they did not like, was *Popery*, and *Popery* was *Antichriſt*, and that ſanctified all the vows that could be made for its deſtruction; it was the cauſe of God. P. 15, 16.

A Sermon before the Hon. Houſe of Commons, on Jan. 31, 1731. By ALURED CLARKE, D. D. Prebendary of S. Peter's Weſtminſter, and Chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty. — Pſal. lxxviii. 8. *And might not be as their Fathers, a ſtubborn and rebellious generation.*

Nor was the *corrupt* part of the Clergy wanting to prepare the way for ſuch proceedings, by raiſing the Prerogative to a greater heighth than ever was known. P. 3.

But the Church was not leſs afflicted than the State; for another great occaſion of thoſe diſturbances was the erecting an Eccleſiaſtical Tribunal over the conſciences of men, and the introducing a diſcipline into the Church, not at all ſuited to thoſe, if to *any* times. Ceremonies, confeſſedly indifferent, were forc'd upon the people, and the neglect of them puniſhed with exorbitant ſeverity. —— The jealouſy of Popery had ſpread ſo wide, that the whole nation became in a manner poſſeſs'd with it, on which it is ſeverely remark'd, that the fire was kindled from the altar; and the heavy judgments, which followed began at the houſe of God. P. 4. After this it can be no wonder that the Nonconformiſts having been provok'd, with ſo much ill uſage from the heads of a Proteſtant Communion, ſhould take the advantage of theſe unwarrantable meaſures; and draw from our own Body, numbers of thoſe who had long contended (tho' in vain) againſt the many dangerous innovations and fanciful trappings of Public Worſhip, wherein the men of zeal and power did fondly imagine *the beauty of holineſs* to conſiſt. P. 5.

And here the example of a Prince (whoſe diſtreſſes were chiefly owing to the blind zeal of thoſe about him) ought to have its proper weight with us: for he ſoon found the ill conſequences of religious violence; and as he knew by ſad experience, that the paſſions of men were ſooner inflam'd by hardſhips of that kind than any other, &c. P. 17.

A Sermon before the R. Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. being the Anniverſary Faſt for the Martyrdom, &c. By ROB. WARREN, D. D. Rect. of S. Mary of Stratford-Bow. —— Rev. iii. 21. *To him that overcometh will I grant to ſit with me in my throne, &c.*

The jealouſies and animoſities which were conceiv'd againſt him, as they were almoſt without number, ſo were they without reaſon. The charge of Popery has been always a piece of cunning in men of no religion at all, to blacken the Church of England: for, ſure I am, that this Church always has been, and I heartily pray God it always may be, the ſtrongeſt bulwark againſt the Romiſh religion. P. 17.

I will not ſay there had been no occaſions given on the part of the Court for jealouſies and fears, or that there was not ſufficient reaſon for oppoſition in a Parliamentary way to the then meaſures; but I think, in juſtice to the King, it may be truly ſaid, there was no neceſſity for fomenting thoſe popular tumults the troubles began with, much leſs for having recourſe to arms, and involving the nation in all the calamites of a civil war, and leaſt of all for carrying things to ſuch an extremity, as to take away the King's life, which muſt always, and always will be looked on by all indifferent perſons, by all nations round about us, as a moſt infamous and execrable action. —— Whatever wrong meaſures had been taken, which might endanger the liberties of the ſubject (tho' what was moſt offenſive of this kind was done by the advice of his Council, with the concurrence of all his Judges, Judges in general of good character, and well-eſteemed in their Profeſſion) the King not only ſhewed the greateſt diſpoſition to give his People all poſſible ſatisfaction by the moſt ſolemn Declarations, ... but gave the greateſt proof of his being ſo diſpoſed, by giving the Royal aſſent to Bills of the greateſt importance to the Crown. He gave up entirely thoſe branches of the Prerogative, which were moſt liable to be made an arbitrary uſe of; and denied nothing that could be aſked; ..... Nothing would ſatisfy but an Act empowering the Parliament to ſit as long as they ſhould judge it neceſſary: and even this for peace ſake, ... the good King conſented to; by which, in effect, he unkinged himſelf; ..... As it was in itſelf the greateſt proof he could give, ſo it was done at the beginning of the Troubles, and before his affairs can be ſaid to have put him under a neceſſity of doing it. .... The King, in the times of his greateſt ſucceſs, was always willing to put an end to the effuſion of blood by a Treaty, and to make ſuch conceſſions as were below the Majeſty of a King, and which nothing could juſtify but the concern he had for the publick peace and welfare, to which he was always ready to ſacrifice his own moſt valuable rights. P. 11, 12.

It will be neceſſary to look into the beginning of his reign, when we ſhall find him ſurrounded with Miniſters, who, being averſe to our Conſtitution, as well as ignorant of it, were too ſtudious to eſtabliſh the authority of the Prince on the ruin of the liberties of the People. P. 3.

Though theſe and all former grievances were offered to be redreſs'd; and the royal conceſſions were ſo many, that more could not with ſecurity be made by the King, or even received by the Subject, they all came TOO LATE; for by this time the winds that mov'd theſe waters were too ſtrong to be laid; ——— The remembrance of paſt times, which ſet before men the many unwarrantable acts of power; the oppreſſions of ſome great Church-men; and the influence of a Popiſh Queen and her Attendants; together with a prevailing opinion, that the King diſguis'd his real intentions, or that his condeſcenſion proceeded from want of power, and not an inclination to promote the happineſs of his people; ——— Theſe, and other circumſtances of this kind, ſerv'd to create unconquerable fears in Many, and to give life to the wicked and ambitious hopes of a Few, whereby the public ruin was at length too effectually compaſſed. P. 5, 6.

There was another charge againſt the Royal Martyr, and that too of ſuch a malignant nature, as his righteous ſoul abhorred, and that was that he endeavoured to ſubvert the Laws and the Conſtitution: but as this objection was made againſt him by Thoſe that really did it, I cannot but conclude, that he endeavoured, to the utmoſt of his power, to maintain and preſerve them. For ſure I am, that the King, and thoſe unhappy men, his undutiful ſubjects, had never the ſame deſign. P. 18.

This makes it highly reaſonable we ſhould, in the moſt ſolemn manner, expreſs our deteſtation and abhorrence of ſo execrable an action, and deprecate the Divine vengeance, that God would not viſit upon us this great iniquity of our Fore-fathers, and thoſe other national ſins, which provoked God to give them up to ſuch ſtrong deluſions. —— But it will be ſaid, What is this to us? Why ſhould we obſerve a Day of faſting and humiliation for a Fact committed above fourſcore years ago, and which no body now alive could poſſibly be any way *concerned* in? I anſwer, That the judgments of God for great ſins may hang over a nation for many generations; and therefore it may ſtill be our concern to deprecate the wrath of God for ſo heinous a pollution of the Land. But there are other reaſons for ſuch commemorations; Men may be guilty now as truly as their Forefathers were then; they may conſent *ex poſt facto*, and approve a crime when it is done, and by that means make themſelves as guilty in the ſight of God, as if themſelves had had a hand in it, or had actually been conſenting to it. But further, ſuch Solemnities are of great uſe to keep up by this means a ſenſe of duty to God and the King, and to excite in the people a juſt abhorrence of ſuch great and flagrant ſins. And I wiſh I could not ſay, there is in the preſent age but too much cauſe to think this neceſſary; for tho' the men are gone who perpetrated this horrid Fact, the ſpirit ſtill remains..... Republican principles are as induſtriouſly propagated now as they were then, tho' perhaps more covertly, and to the ſame ends: 'tis to introdnce a change of Government, and in order to that to weaken it, by weakning firſt the influence of Religion, and introducing Infidelity, which attempts come chiefly from the Republican quarter now, as they did then. P. 16.

The deſign of all that has been ſaid, is to ſhew, that the *whole* of our duty *on this occaſion*, is to beg of God to keep away from us the evil of the days that are paſt; to pray for the continuance and improvement of the good ones we enjoy; and to arm ourſelves with a reſolute endeavour, at all worldly hazards, to continue down our civil and religious rights, at leaſt as pure as we receiv'd 'em, to the generations that are to come. P. 20.

But I hope it cannot be expected, that the weight of the guilt of thoſe times (on *either* hand) ſhould be laid upon any of the preſent generation of men; for it can hardly be with modeſty affirmed, that we are more particularly *concerned* in the conſuſions of the late civil wars, than in the other general calamities which were ſo frequently felt in the ages that went before. As to public Bleſſings,— ſuch as the foundations of States and Kingdoms; or the preſervation of thoſe States from ruin and devaſtation; or ſuch a change in a Kingdom as promotes the only end of all Government, the good and happineſs of the people. — Theſe ſhould be had in everlaſting remembrance, by men who continue to enjoy the effects of them. But a national humiliation for ſins which were committed in an age that is paſt and gone, cannot be a duty of like obligation to any people, and much leſs to a people in actual poſſeſſion of all thoſe bleſſings of heaven, which are the ordinary marks of the Divine favour and reconciliation. But however this be —— ſo long as the wiſdom of our Governors ſhall think it proper to continue ſuch a Memorial of the paſt times, it becomes us to ſubmit to their direction, and to conſider that *All theſe things happed to our Forefathers for enſamples*, &c. P. 10.

To mention no other proofs of his ſincerity and good intentions to his people, his Trial and death were undergone with that Chriſtian meekneſs, patience, reſignation and fortitude, as are inimitable by any one who is not thoroughly convinced of the righteouſneſs of his cauſe, and the uprightneſs of his heart; who takes not God for his help, and puts his confidence in him. Such was his behaviour and conſtancy in his laſt black ſcene, that he did nothing unbecoming a good King, nothing below a great one. P. 13.

As to his character, however it may be diſguis'd by panegyric on one hand, or ſatire on the other, yet may we certainly pronounce it of him, that tho' many Princes have equall'd him in his miſtakes, and the abuſe of his power, few have done it in his ſufferings, or in his behaviour under them, from the beginning of his impriſonment, to the laſt moments of his life. P. 7.

O! how ſteady! How manly was his whole behaviour! O! how calm and compoſed was his whole ſoul! There was nothing to be diſcovered in him, but what was Royal and majeſtic. No unmanly fears of dying diſturbed the ſerenity of his mind; no peeviſh reſentment againſt his murderers, but a ſpirit of reſignation to the whole will of God, and a ſurprizing appearance of inward peace and comfort, and joy in the Holy Ghoſt manifeſted it ſelf in all he ſaid or did. P. 18. He could never have arrived at ſuch an eminency of virtue, had he not been ſupported by a well-grounded conſcience, an active and vigorous faith, the fulneſs of Divine grace, and the proſpect of eternal glory, which is the ſure reward of all thoſe who ſuffer for righteouſneſs ſake, and thereby *overcome* themſelves and the world. P. 20.

The Bishop's *Sermon*.

When such men can't ruin the eſtabliſhed Religion this way, then they ſet up for zealous aſſerters of the rights of ſubjects in religious matters, and declare loudly for an abſolute exemption from all authority whatever, as an invaſion of their liberty; fault is found firſt with the Teachers of Religion, then with what is taught; the Law of Nature is cry'd up in oppoſition to the Chriſtian Revelation, and all reſtraint upon licentiouſneſs is Prieſtcraft. P. 8.

The nation never was ſo peſter'd with Libels againſt both the eſtabliſhed Religion and eſtabliſhed Government, as it is at preſent; which, where it will end, I dread to think. Whatever good ſome men may think there is in this licentiouſneſs, ſure I am there is great evil in it; and ſo have all Governments, and the freeſt States, ever thought in all times. 'Tis what, in my apprehenſion, no Government, be it ever ſo wiſely conſtituted, or ever ſo well adminiſtred, can long ſubſiſt under. Every Government, in a certain number of years, is by one incident or other diſtreſſed in its affairs: when ſuch a juncture finds a people greatly divided among themſelves, and alienated in their affections, by perpetual Libels from one another, and from their Governors; what can that Government do in its own defence, or the defence of the nation, againſt a foreign enemy, much more againſt a Pretender to the Crown, when its trueſt ſtrength is gone, the affections of the people, and a hearty union among themſelves? For we can't but obſerve, that under a Republican ſpirit there lurks one very different. The men who are ſo loud for liberty upon the Republican ſcheme are joined by a Party of men who mean nothing leſs than what in appearance they are ſo zealous for. They act by direction from another quarter, and to ſerve another Cauſe: 'tis for that they endeavour to weaken the King at home, and to expoſe him abroad; 'tis to bring in a Power deſtructive of the religion and liberty of their Country, that they eſpouſe ſo warmly the Cauſe of liberty, and join with men of quite different principles. P. 17, 18.

And after his Parliament had made ſo ill an uſe of this great power, [to ſit as long as they ſhould judge neceſſary] as to involve the nation in a war, they might at any time have put an end to it upon the moſt advantageous terms. P. 12.

Nor were his Adherents unworthy the greateſt Prince or the beſt Cauſe. They were not only the attendants of his Court, or ſuch as had a dependance on him; who either had received, or expected favours from him; they were not mercenary creatures, who could eaſily be bribed to betray their Country, or could hope to raiſe themſelves upon the ruins of it, or would give up the Conſtitution and the Laws to the will and pleaſure of an abſolute Prince; they were no friends to Popery, or arbitrary Power; they were the Nobility and chief Gentry of the nation: Theſe were the King's friends, who adhered to him in all his diſtreſſes; theſe commanded his armies, or rather compoſed them, and ſerved as private men in their perſons, while they ſupported him with their fortune. And many of them ſealed with their blood the juſtice of his Cauſe, not only in the field, but by ſuffering ſhameful and ignominious deaths. P. 13. Theſe were ſuch Adherents, as carry with them the greateſt weight in proof of the goodneſs of the cauſe they eſpouſed. They could have no intereſt ſeparate from that of their Country; they had themſelves the greateſt ſhare of property, and conſequently the ſtrongeſt inducement to keep from their necks the heavy yoke of arbitrary power, to which in every Country the Nobility are the firſt ſacrifice. As they had the greateſt eſtates to preſerve to themſelves and their poſterity, ſo it may be preſumed they had the beſt education, and underſtood the Conſtitution, the Laws of their Country, and the rights both of Prince and people, better than the lower part of the nation, much better than the populace can be ſuppoſed to do, or the factious Leaders at the head of them. . . . . This was the King's caſe, ... from whence we may certainly conclude, he was far from deſerving thoſe black and odious characters with which his enemies have loaded him. P. 14.

Dr. Clark's *Sermon*.

The many looſe and profane writings that are ſcattered amongſt us, have ſpread ſuch a coldneſs and indifference over the hearts of the people to every thing that regards the intereſts of Religion, as has almoſt extinguiſhed that antient laudable zeal, which one may affirm to be neceſſary to the very *being* of a Proteſtant Kingdom. And as this lethargic diſpoſition, into which we are fallen, moſt effectually favours the views of Popery, its Emiſſaries have accordingly increaſed their diligence in gaining Proſelytes, and are *now* more induſtriouſly imploy'd in every corner of our Metropolis than has been any time known in the preſent age. P. 18. And from hence we may conclude, that when the principles of Religion have no proper influence on the minds of men, and the moſt ſacred tyes have loſt their force, a Free Government muſt be haſting apace to its diſſolution. And 'tis as certain, that when a general ſpirit of luxury and expence has made it neceſſary for men to have recourſe to extraordinary methods for their ſupport, we can then be no longer in our own power: for the door being open to every ſort of corruption, public virtue muſt gradually die away, and we be left deſtitute of all the means of oppoſing any future attempt that might be made to bereave us of our liberties. And *ſuch* indeed ſeems to be our *preſent* caſe, that only an happy accident, or the immediate care of Providence will continue us in the enjoyment of our Rights; which can never be ordinarily ſecur'd, but by the virtues of induſtry, frugality and oeconomy. P. 22.

The miſchiefs that befell the Kingdom have been falſly imputed to this part of our Conſtitution; which is abundantly confuted by the King's own Declaration, preſently after the firſt battle, that there was *not above one part in ſix left in either Houſe*. P. 16.

The Parliament, which ſate for ſome time in the higheſt and moſt deſerved honour and credit, found themſelves enſlav'd, ſoon after the war broke out, by a deſpicable few of their own Body. P. 11.

And yet one would think *another* People was now appearing, and not They who are in the quiet, undoubted poſſeſſion of thoſe bleſſings, which our Forefathers had in view in *all* their ſtruggles from one generation to another. P. 21, 22.

This great iniquity. P. 16. The horrid fact. P. 5, 16. The impious murder. P. 18. A moſt infamous and execrable action. P. 11. No one in the Engliſh Hiſtory more execrable and impious. P. 5. The moſt flagrant crime a nation could be guilty of. P. 11.

Bp. Hare.
The good King. P. 12.

Dr. Clarke.
The unhappy King. P. 3, 15.

The murder of our unhappy King. P. 3.

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The Royal Martyr. P. 14, 16, 17, 18.
The Bleſſed Martyr. P. 4.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

C. *Courant*. | E P. *Evening Poſt*.
P. *Poſt-Boy*. | S J. *S. James's Evening Poſt*.
D P. *Daily Poſt*. | WE. *Whitehall Evening P.*
D J. *Daily Journal*. | LE. *London Evening Poſt*.

THURSDAY, *Feb.* 10.

It is ſaid, that Miſs Moſtyn, Daughter of Sir Rob. Moſtyn, Bar. is made one of the Maids of honour to her Majeſty, in the room of Miſs Vane. *D P.*

Yeſterday the Barons of the Exchequer gave their opinion concerning the ſpecial Verdict between the King, Plaintiff, and Mr. Huggins, late Warden of the Fleet, Defendant, relating to the eſcape of ſeveral priſoners (who were charged on the King's ſuit for large ſums of money) during his Wardenſhip; and the Court was of opinion, that it was no willful eſcape as to the knowledge of the Defendant, and ſo gave it in favour of Mr. Huggins. *P.*

Yeſterday at Ipſwich in Suffolk, Sir Rob. Kemp of Ubbeſton in Suffolk, Bar. was elected Knight of the Shire without oppoſition. *D P.*

We hear that the names of Alderman Barnard and Alder. Perry were in both liſts, for two of the Committee for enquiring into the Charitable Corporation. *D P.*

The Truſtees of the Turnpike leading to Kenſington, Chelſea and Fulham, were reſolved to petition the Parliament, for leave to bring in a bill, to explain and amend the Act, in regard to the conduct of their Collectors, and toll having been reduced from upward of 2000 l. a year, to 1600 l. a year; and ſince they were turned out, the toll has produced 2200 l. per ann. for which the Collectors were committed to Newgate by 5 Gentlemen in the Commiſſion of the Peace, of unblemiſhed character, againſt whom actions have been brought by the Collectors. *D J.*

On tueſday night laſt 3 perſons, who were committed to the New Goal in Southwark, for entering the houſe of Mr. Moor of Lambeth, maſk'd and diſguis'd, made their eſcape. *D P.* —— They went to a Smith in the Mint, threatning immediate death, if he would not knock off their fetters; but he aſſuring them he had no tools, they went away: the next morning their irons were found on the ſhore near Freſh Wharf. *C. Feb.* 12.

Chriſtened laſt week, Males 167: Females 175. In all 342. Buried, Males 278: Females 293. In all 571. Increaſed in the Burials laſt week 15. *E P.*

It having been inſerted in *The Daily Courant* of tueſday, That *on monday died the R. the Hon. the Lord Carpenter*, &c. the Evening Papers copy'd it, as alſo the Daily Papers of yeſterday: but the ſame is intirely falſe, his Lordſhip having been ſlightly indiſpoſed with a cold. *D P.* His Lordſhip being at preſent in a better ſtate of health than he has been for ſome time paſt. *E P.* —— At 6 this morning died the R. Hon. George L. Carpenter, the eldeſt Lieutenant General, in the 74th year of his age: he had been 59 years in the army. He married Alice, Daughter to William L. Viſc. Charlemont, by whom he has left iſſue only one Son, who ſucceeds him in his honour, and is now Lieut. Col. of his Majeſty's Horſe Guards. *S J. LE.* —— A few days ſince dy'd at Buſhy Park, the Wife of Mr. Simpſon, one of the Keepers; ſhe was aged 106 years, 4 months, and 8 days: ſhe enjoy'd all her ſenſes to the laſt. *L E.*

FRIDAY, *Feb.* 11.

A few days ſince James Calthrope, Eſq; was ſworn in one of the Gentlemen Uſhers, Quarterly Waiter to his Majeſty, in the room of Leonard Pinkney, Eſq; deceaſed. *P.* — On wedneſday the R. Hon. John Earl of Crawford, kiſs'd the King's hand for the command of a Troop of Dragoons in Brigadier Ker's Regiment. *D P.*

We hear that a noble Peer has paid 5000 l. to Beau Naſh, and agreed to allow him 400 l. per ann. during life, in lieu of 10,000 l. he was to pay him, in caſe he, the ſaid Nobleman, ſhould loſe at hazard above 2000 l. at one ſitting, which he did in the laſt October meeting at Newmarket. *D P.*

Tho. Pelham, Eſq; is newly arrived from Tours in France, where the Lord Dunkeron, Mr. Kinnerſley, and Mr. Stewart, remain confin'd on account of Mr. Hamilton's killing a Gameſter in that City. *D P.* —— *Theſe Gentlemen, according to the accounts of* ſome of my Brethren, *made their eſcapes; and according to thoſe of others, were jet at liberty, two months ago.*

Yeſterday the Court of King's Bench granted a Rule to ſhew cauſe why an information ſhould not go againſt the Publiſher of the Daily Poſt, for ſome Paragraphs in that Paper of tueſday laſt, highly reflecting upon the York Buildings Company. *C.*

On ſunday dy'd of the gout, Tho. Byde, Eſq; at his fine ſeat at Ware Park in Hertfordſhire: by his death an eſtate of above 2000 l. per ann. falls to his eldeſt Son, a Minor. *D P.* —— Yeſterday morning died Will. Jones, Eſq; a Proctor of Doctors Commons, and one of the Coalmeters of this City. *P.* —— *I wonder whether his* Proctorſhip, *or his* Coalmeterſhip, *intitled him an* Eſquire.

Yeſterday morning died Tho. Howard, Eſq; a Gentleman of a plentiful fortune, and has left 2000 l. to one Stephens, a Journeyman Shoe-maker. *D J.* —— *Will not this legacy make* Criſpin *an* Eſquire?

SATURDAY, *Feb.* 12.

The R. Hon. the Earl of Shaftſbury being come to age on tueſday laſt, his Lordſhip took the oaths and his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers. *P.* He took the oaths, &c. on wedneſday. *C.*

A few days ſince, Benj. Pollen, Eſq; of Lincoln's-Inn, was married at Southampton to Mrs. Markland, Daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Markland, Maſter of S. Croſs, a Lady of a conſiderable fortune. *D P.*

At a meeting of the Royal Society laſt thurſday evening, Dr. John Martyn preſented his Tranſlation of *Tournefort's Hiſtory of Plants*, &c. in two volumes, 8vo. and Mr. Phil. Millar, Author of the Gardeners Dictionary, lately publiſhed, was ordered by the Society to peruſe the ſame, and give an account of it. *D J.* —— Mr. Orator-We-Hear, *has obſerv'd, That the* Dr. *having lately* given an account of Mr. Millar's Dictionary, *the* Gardener *now takes his* Tourn-for-*to tell* His-ſtory of Plants.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons appointed a Committee of 21 of their Members to inſpect the affairs of the Charitable Corporation. *D J.*

Yeſterday morning came on at the Arches Court at Doctors Commons, before Dr. Richard Chichley, the Hearing of the Cauſe relating to the Libel filed by a Lady againſt her Huſband, for inſufficiency, as formerly mention'd. The Affidavits, Interrogatories, and Certificates relating to the ſaid Cauſe were ſeverally read, as were alſo 19 letters that had paſſed between the Gentleman and his Lady. They have been married about 4 years; and a certificate of 3 Midwives was particularly read aſſerting the Lady to be *virgo intacta* at the time ſhe parted from her Huſband, and commenced this ſuit; and likewiſe his anſwer to his Wife's interrogatory of his not having had carnal knowledge of her for 3 years after their marriage, in which he aſſerted, that he *believed* he had ſuch knowledge of her twice within the firſt year. This point was learnedly argued by his Council, who aſſerted that to be ſufficient to prevent the marriage being ſet aſide; but this was anſwered by the oppoſite Council, that if the Gentleman could not ſwear *poſitively*, it look'd as if he was not a competent judge of what was meant by the words. The whole was merrily harangued on by both parties, and ſeveral ſmart repartees, as may be ſuppoſed from the nature of the ſubject, paſſed between the Council; but the Court took time to conſider of the judgment. The Lady's fortune was ſaid to be 30,000 l. *D J.*

This morning, at the Court of King's Bench Mr. Juſt. Page gave judgment againſt Mr. Franklin, for printing and publiſhing the Craftſman of Jan. 2, 1731, viz. that he ſhould pay 100 l. fine, be impriſoned for 12 months, and give ſecurity for his good behaviour for 7 years; himſelf to be bound in 1000 l. and his two ſecurities in 500 l. each. *LE. EP. WE.*

On ſunday laſt dy'd at his ſeat at Rodbourne Cheney in the County of Wilts, Tho. Webb, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, by whoſe death an eſtate of 1000 l. per ann. deſcends to Borlace-Richmond Webb, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Ludgarſhall in the ſaid County, ſon to the late Gen. Webb. *LE. WE.* —— Mr. Serj. Webb, Brother to the immortal Lieut. Gen. Webb, who has been reported dead and buried in ſeveral Papers, is perfectly recovered, and deſigns to be in Town next Eaſter Term. *SJ.*

MONDAY, *Feb.* 14.

Yeſterday the Rev. Dr. Hargrave preached before their Majeſties, his Royal Highneſs the Prince, &c. and the Rev. Dr. Croxal before his Royal Highneſs the Duke, &c. *C.* —— We hear that Mr. Geo. Foxgrove, one of the Under-Keepers of Buſhy Park, is made Keeper of Hampton-Court Houſe Park, in the room of Mr. Howard. *DP.*

On thurſday was try'd at Guildhall an Action for treſpaſs, brought by Edw. Chapman, Eſq; Plaintiff, againſt James Lamb and Hen. Jelly, Cuſtom-houſe Officers at Dover, Defendants, for taking from him (then come over from Calais) 1 ſilk night gown, 14 ſhirts, 1 black velvet cap, and 1 black ſilk cap. The Defendants gave evidence, that the clothes were new, and that they had often ſeiz'd wearing apparel for the Duty, and kept it; but not being able to ſhew any Law that lays any Duty on wearing apparel, unleſs brought in as merchandize, the Plaintiff recovered a verdict, with 20 l. damage; which plainly ſhews, that Travellers may paſs with their clothes. *DP.*

On ſaturday died, in a very advanced age, at his apartment in Somerſet-houſe, the Marquis of Marmont. *C.* He came here in the beginning of K. James II's reign, was made a Colonel of a Troop of Horſe in K. William's, and hath ſince been on half pay. *P.*

Yeſterday dy'd the R. Hon. Will. Bromley of Bagington in the County of Warwick, Eſq; Member of Parl. for the Univerſity of Oxford, in the preſent and 4 laſt Parliaments: He was Privy Counſellor to Q. Anne, Secretary of State, and Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in 1710. *DP.* Repreſentative in Parliament for Warwick. *DJ.* At 6 o' clock. *C.* About 7. He was a Gentleman univerſally eſteemed by all who had the happineſs of his acquaintance. *P.*

By ſome private letters from the North, we hear, that about the beginning of the laſt week Col. Chartres died at his ſeat at Hornby Caſtle in Lancaſhire; and, 'tis ſaid, has left 80,000 l. to the 2d Son of the R. Hon. the E. of Weames, his Grandſon, to whom he was Godfather. *C.* —— Who raiſed a vaſt fortune by *his induſtry*. *DP. Feb.* 15.

TUESDAY, *Feb.* 15.

On ſunday in the evening a Cabinet Council was held at S. James's; at the breaking up of which, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers was diſpatched to his Excellency Mr. Keene, his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of his Catholick Majeſty. *C.*

Samuel Sandys, Member of Parliament for Worceſter, is choſen Chairman to the Committee appointed to inſpect into the affairs of the Charitable Corporation. *P.*

On thurſday laſt a Member of the Royal Society preſented them a method to prevent children being overlaid by nurſes, &c. which is practiſed with great ſucceſs in Germany, and was tranſmitted to him by a friend who reſides there. *P.* Mr. Graham. *DP.*

We hear Sir Tho. Dyke, Bar. Maſter of Arts, of Chriſt-Church College, Oxford, is propoſed by ſeveral Members of that Univerſity to repreſent that learned body in Parliament, in the room of their late Member, William Bromley, Eſq; deceaſed. *DP.*

Yeſterday were rehearſed at S. Paul's for the Feſtival of the Sons of the Clergy, which is to be celebrated on thurſday next, the great Te Deum and Jubilate compoſed by Mr. Handel, for the publick thankſgiving upon the peace of Utrecht; together with two Anthems made by him; one for his late Majeſty, and the other for the Coronation of his preſent Majeſty. As they are eſteemed by all good Judges, ſome of the grandeſt compoſitions in Church-muſick, and were performed by a much greater number of voices and inſtruments than has ever yet been on the like occaſion; ſo there was a nobler audience, and a more generous contribution to the charity than has been known; the collection amounting to 250 l. 5 s. which is above 47 l. more than was given laſt year, altho' that was near double what had been collected in any former year. *P.* Upwards of 260 l. *C.*

Yeſterday morning died Tho. Weldon, Eſq; by whoſe death a very conſiderable eſtate falls to a Gardener at Reading. He was a Gentleman of Iriſh extraction, and had an eſtate of about 1000 l. per ann. in King's County in Ireland. *DJ.*

The ſame day two Malefactors condemned the laſt Seſſions at the Old Bailey, were executed at Tyburn. Hallam denied the ſlinging his wife out of the window to the laſt. *C.* Hallam and Scroggs. *P.* They both denied the facts for which they ſuffered, and Hallam received the ſacrament under Tyburn, of his innocence of throwing, &c. *DJ.* —— *This* ſacrament of his innocence *was new, as well as the place of adminiſtring it.*

WEDNESDAY, *Feb.* 16.

Dr. Iſham, Brother to Sir Juſtinian, is talked of for a Candidate to repreſent the Univerſity of Oxford. *DP.*

Yeſterday Dr. Betteſworth, Dean of the Arches at Doctors Commons, gave Judgment in the affair in which a certain young Lady had libell'd her husband for inſufficiency. He gave his opinion in a learned ſpeech, ſetting forth, that though there were ſix midwives who ſwore the Lady was a pure Virgin, yet there were ſeveral eminent Surgeons who certified, that he was a man ſufficient to propagate his ſpecies; and that if he ſhould ſet aſide the Marriage, the caſe would be, that if the parties ſhould each marry again, and the man have children by his wife, and the woman by her husband, then the ſecond marriage on each ſide would be void, and the firſt marriage good, and the children on each ſide got in the ſecond Marriage would be baſtards; ſo that he confirmed the Marriage, and ordered the Lady to go home to her huſband. *P.* —— We hear the ſaid Lady has lodged an appeal in the Court of Delegates againſt her ſaid husband *P.*

A Scheme of the Circuits.

1731-32.	Norfolk.	Home.	Oxford.	Midland.	Northern	Weſtern
	L. Raymond	Ch. Juſ. Eyre	Chief Baron	Ju. Price	Ju. Denton	Ju. Probyn
Lent Circuit.	Bar. Comyns	Bar. Thompſon	Reynolds	Ju. Page	Bar. Carter	Ju. Lee
			J. Forteſcue			
M. Feb. 28.			Reading			
T. 29.				Northampt.		
W. Mar. 1.			Oxford			Wilton
Fr. 3.				Oakham		
Sa. 4.			Glouceſter			N. Sarum
M. 6.	Aileſbury	Hertford		Lincoln		
W. 8.		Chelmsford				
Th. 9.	Bedford		Monmouth			Dorcheſter
Fr. 10.				Nottingham		
Sa. 11.	Huntington		Hereford	do. Town		
M. 13.	Cambridge				York	
T. 14.		Rocheſter		Derby		
W. 15.						Launceſton
Th. 16.	Thetford		Salop			
Fr. 17.				Leiceſter		
S. 18.				do. Borough		
M. 20.	Bury S. Ed.	E. Grimſtead				Exeter
T. 21.			Stafford	Coven. &		
Th. 23.		Guildford		Warwick		
S. 25.			Worceſter		Lancaſter	
M. 27.						Taunton

From the PEGASUS *in Grub-ſtreet.*

An Epilogue to the Comedy of *Ignoramus*, lately acted by ſome young Gentlemen at Bury ſchool. Spoken by IGNORAMUS.

I, who ſo long have lorded at the Bar,
Still the great Champion of the gooſe-quill war;
Who, when a learned quotation would come pat in,
Could fill the Jury's gaping mouths with Latin;
To all my jargon now muſt quit pretence,
Nor ſpeak one word, forſooth, but ſimple ſenſe.
In ann. quart. Georg. ſecund. 'tis here decreed,
That Lawyers each Indenture, Bond, and Deed,
In plain pure Engliſh only write or read.
In plain pure Engliſh all; — oh, conſcience! conſcience!
Why downright ſenſe in Law is downright nonſenſe.
Dame Juſtice ſure no longer will be blind,
If Jury-men pretend their eyes to find.
Shall too each *Quorum*-Squire, juſt taught to ſee,
In wit and learning think to rival me?
Have I, for this, ſuch Folio's read, and wrote;
Made this poor head, with weighty volumes fraught,
Plunge through the vaſt profundity of thought?
Labour'd in terms abſtruſe t' amaſe the Nation;
Sought for learn'd nonſenſe thro' each rank and ſtation;
And after all —— that ſenſe ſhould come in faſhion?
But ah! What makes yon Pulpit Heroes ſneer?
They think 'tis now their turn to domineer.
What! Then this Anti-Lawyer combination,
Was brought about by Clergy inſtigation.
And here ſome wiſeacres among 'em ſay,
Lawyers ſhould plead as cheap —— as Parſons pray;
Becauſe by your new-fangled reformation
The Pope's old Mumpſimus has loſt his ſtation,
And Prieſts no more have power to gull the nation.
Pray, Sirs, what's that to us? Who ever ſaw
Religion made a precedent in Law?
Muſt pulpit maxims then keep Barriſters in awe?
But, hold, don't think your victory compleat;
The Act, you know, is not in force as yet.
If any therefore cloath your brows in terrors,
I'll plague 'em with *Appeals* and *Writs of Errors*.
Dare not to frown then (if you do) th' event is,
I'll prove each mother's ſon *non compos mentis*.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THURSDAY, *Feb.* 10.

Paris, Feb. 8. The Archbiſhop of Paris has taken off the Prohibition laid on Foreign Curates, officiating in the Church of S. Medarde, on a plain diſcovery, that the perſons committed to the Baſtile, for pretending to be under convulſions from viſiting the tomb of L'Abbé Paris, are rank impoſtors; and a reaſonable ſuppoſition, that the people will be no longer ſeduced thereby. *DP.*

Vienna, Feb. 2. The Conſul Turk has had a ſpecial audience of Prince Eugene, to re-aſſure his Highneſs, that the report of the Grand Signor's deſigning a war with the Emperor or his Allies, was entirely groundleſs. *DP.* The Turkiſh Conſul. *DJ. Feb.* 9.

— *Amſterdam, Feb.* 15. From Frankfort it is adviſed, that the French Troops on the frontiers keep quiet, but that orders were lately come to fill the magazines of all the frontier places with artillery, ammunition, and proviſions. *DP.*

FRIDAY, *Feb.* 11.

Vienna, Feb. 2. 'Tis generally believed the Czarina's choice of her Succeſſor will fall upon the Princeſs of Mecklemburg, who was born Dec. 18, 1718, and is going to be married. *C.*

Conſtantinople, Nov. 1. Some few weeks ago, Michalwoda, Hoſpodar (Prince) of Walachia, was depoſed; and a ſon of the late Prince Mauro Cordato, who died of the plague in 1730, is made Hoſpodar in his room. *C.*

SATURDAY, *Feb.* 12.

This day arrived the Mail from France.

Paris, Feb. 16. Our laſt letters from Italy confirm the entire recovery of Don Carlos, and attribute the quickneſs thereof to his bleeding plentifully at the noſe, on the 1ſt and 4th days of his illneſs. *LE. EP.*

MONDAY, *Feb.* 14.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, Feb. 3. N. S. —— There are orders come to the Intendant of this place to make preparations for embarking 30,000 troops, which are to be in readineſs to embark and take the field by Mar. 15. with artillery and every thing neceſſary to attend ſuch an army. *DP.*

TUESDAY, *Feb.* 15.

This day arrived the Mails from France *and* Holland.

Berlin, Feb 16. The King has received advice, that the Duke of Lorrain having overheated himſelf in hunting, was taken ill of a fever and ſore throat. *WE. LE.*

Seville, Jan. 28. Men talk of forming a Camp in March next upon the frontiers of Catalonia, to conſiſt of 8 Regiments of Horſe, and 25 Battalions of Foot. *WE.*

WEDNESDAY, *Feb.* 16.

Hague, Feb: 20. The Earl of Cheſterfield, and Count Sinzendorf, went this day to the Aſſembly of the States General, and ſign'd jointly with them the Acceſſion of this Republick to the Treaty of Vienna. *C. P. DP.*

Petersburg, Jan. 28. On the 26th the Czarina arrived in one of our Suburbs, and yeſterday made her entrance into this City *C.*

Books and Pamphlets publiſhed ſince our laſt.

10. Charity in all its branches, &c. Pr. 2 s.

Of falſe Fame. An Epiſtle to the Earl of Pembroke. By Mr. Weliſted. Pr. 6 d.

The Political State of Great Britain: for January.

The Monthly Chronicle: for January.

11. Inſtitutiones Chirurgicæ: or Principles of Surgery, &c. By G. Smith.

Roma Antiqua & Recens: or the Conformity of ancient and modern Ceremonies, &c. Tranſlated from the French. Pr. 2 s.

Walteri Hemingford, Hiſtoria de rebus geſtis Edvardi I, II, III, &c. in two Volumes, publicavit Tho. Hearne, A. M.

A Letter to a Member of Parliament in the North, concerning ſcandal and defamation, &c.

An Abſtract of Sir Iſaac Newton's Chronology: by Mr. Reid.

Speculum Crape-Gownorum, &c. Pr. 1 s.

A Diſſertation on the Pox, &c. By Joſeph Cam, M.D. Pr. 1 s. 6 d.

12. The glorious reward of Chriſtian fortitude: a Serm. before the Lord Mayor, &c. Jan. 31. By Rob. Warren, D. D. Pr. 6 d.

Peace and unity recommended in a Sermon at S. Margaret's Lothbury, Jan. 30. By James How, A. M.

The Hiſtory of Charles XII. King of Sweden, by M. de Voltaire: tranſlated from the French.

A Scheme for a new Lottery: or a Huſband, &c. for 40 s.

Female Inconſtancy diſplay'd, &c. Pr. 1 s.

15. The faithful Paſtor's duty and reward: a Sermon.

A Conſecration Sermon, at Lambeth, Jan. 23. By Sam. Knight, D. D.

The publick virtue of former times, and the preſent age compared. Pr. 6 d.

On Tueſday Stocks were

South Sea Stock 100 1 8th, 100 3 8ths. South Sea Annuity 110 1 8th, a 1 4th. Bank 149 7 8ths. India 178 1 half. Three per Cent Annuity 97 3 4ths. Million Bank 111. African 46. York Buildings 11. Royal Exchange Aſſurance (100 l. paid in) 98 3 4ths. London ditto (13 l. paid in) 13 3 8ths. Bank Circulation 6 l. 17 s. 6 d. South Sea Bonds 3 l. 14 s. India ditto 6 l. 1 s. ditto. Engliſh Copper 21. 12 s. Welch ditto 1 l. 16 s. Blanks 7 l. 7 s. 6 d. New Three per Cent. 97 1 4th, a 3 8ths.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the BENEFIT of
Mr. *JOHN HEBDEN*,
At Stationers Hall on Friday the 3d Day of March, 1732.

WILL be a Grand CONCERT of MUSICK by the beſt Maſters. To begin exactly at Seven o' Clock.

N. B. TICKETS to be had at Will's Coffee-Houſe, near the Royal Exchange; the George and Vultur Tavern in Cornhill; the Rummer Tavern in S. Mary's Church-yard, Southwark: and the Caſtle Tavern in Pater-Noſter-Row, at Five Shillings each.

To be Lett,

At *Stamford-Hill*, *Middleſex*, near the *Turn-Pike*,

SEveral Houſes, four or five Rooms on a Floor, with five or ſix Acres of Orchard or Garden Ground; great Plenty of Spring Water running through the ſame, and Fiſh Ponds there; with Coach-Houſes and Stables, and other good Conveniences.

Inquire of Mr. Halſted there, and know further.

In a ſhort Time will be publiſhed,

And delivered to the Subſcribers, upon their ſending in their Receipts and laſt Payment, to Mr. RICHARDSON at the *Theatre* in *Oxford*,

DR. FELTON's Sermons at the Lady MOYER's Lecture. After the Books are delivered to the Subſcribers, the Remainder will be ſold by Mr. *Richardſon*; and any Bookſellers, or others, may be furniſhed upon their ſending to him.

This day is publiſhed,

M. J. JUSTINI ex Trogi Pompeii Hiſtoriis Extenuis Libri XLIV. quam diligentiſſime ex variorum exemplorum collatione recenſiti & caſtigati.

To which is added,

The WORKS of JUSTIN, diſpoſed in a Grammatical or Natural Order, in one Column, ſo as to anſwer, as near as can be, Word for Word, to an Engliſh Verſion, as literal as poſſible in the other. Deſign'd for the eaſy and expeditious learning of JUSTIN, by thoſe of the meaneſt Capacity, with Pleaſure to the Learner, and Without Fatigue to the Teacher. With Chronological Tables accommodated to JUSTIN's Hiſtory; and alſo an Index of Words, Phraſes, and moſt remarkable Things: For the Uſe of Schools. By *N. Bailey*.

Printed for J. Bickerton; J. Hazard; W. Meadows; T. Cox; W. Hinchcliffe; W. Bickerton; T. Aſhley; S. Austen; L. Gilliver, and R. Willock.

This Day is publiſhed,

AN Enquiry into the Origin of HONOUR, and the Uſefulneſs of Chriſtianity in WAR.

By the Author of the *Fable of the Bees*.

Price bound 3 s. 6 d.

Printed for J. Brotherton at the Bible, next the Fleece Tavern in Cornhill.

This Day is publiſhed, [Price 2 s. 6 d.]

[*To be continued,*]

NUMBER II. *of*

ECCLESIASTICAL MEMOIRS of the First Six Centuries, made good by Citations from Original Authors: With a Chronological Table, containing an Abridgment of the principal Things, placed according to the Order of Time; and with Notes, clearing the Difficulties of Facts and Chronology. Tranſlated from the French of LEWIS SEBASTIAN LE NAIN DE TILLEMONT.

Nothing eſcapes Mr. Tillemont's *Exactneſs; and there is no Fact ſo obſcure and perplexed, but his Criticiſm diſpels the Miſts, and diſentangles the Difficulties. Theſe Works of Mr.* Tillemont *are the Product of a prodigious Labour, and almoſt infinite Induſtry, and are compoſed with all poſſible Exactneſs. He is moſt in his Expreſſions, juſt in his Citations, cautious in his Deciſions, pious and judicious in his Obſervations. The World may gain a great deal of Improvement from this Work, which is calculated both for the Inſtruction and the Edification of Mankind.*

Du Pin's Bibliotheque, Tom. 18.

Printed for the Author; and ſold by *Charles Rivington* at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard; and *William Clayton* Bookſeller in Manchester.

This Day is publiſhed,

Dedicated to the Gentlemen of the Navy of England.

THE MEMOIRS of Monſieur *du Gué Trouin*, Chief of a Squadron of the Royal Navy of France, and Great Croſs of the Military Order of S. Lewis; containing all his Sea-Actions with the Engliſh, Dutch, and Portugueſe, in the late Wars of King William and Queen Anne.

Tranſlated from the French by a *Sea-Officer*.

Printed for J. Bailey, at the Dove, in Pater-noſter Row.

Where may be had,

The TRADITIONS of the CLERGY no way Deſtructive of Religion: A Sermon preach'd at Bingley-Church, on Sunday September 12th, 1731.

By I. S. SMITH,

Miniſter of Haworth, near Kighley, Yorkſhire.

ALSO,

I. The Religion of Nature conſidered. To which is added a Poſtſcript, containing Reflections on Mr. Chubs's Diſcourſe concerning Reaſon, &c. ſo far as it reſpects this Subject.

II. Some Thoughts concerning Virtue and Happineſs, in a Letter to a Clergyman.

Feb. 4. **was publiſhed**, Price 6 d. ſmall Paper; the fine Royal Paper, Margin open'd, 1 s.

THE GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE: Or, *Monthly Intelligencer*.

No. XIII. for January 1731.

Containing more in Quantity, and greater Variety, than any Book of the Kind and Price.

I. A View of the Weekly Eſſays, viz. a Vindication of Mankind; the Religion of Philoſophers; Deiſt's Creed; Coffe-houſe Savages; Sir Wm. Paget's New-year's Gift; Conjugal Love; Mr. Pope's Epiſtle on Taſte cenſur'd and defended; Fooliſh Fondneſs; Love and Grandeur; the Lucrat's pretenſions canvaſs'd; Female Heroiſm; Leſſons of Morality; of the Stage; Love of Fame; Remarks on Dr. Bentley's Edition of Milton; on Authors; Rules for Courtſhip; of Immortality.

II. Political Points, viz. On the Jury Act; Severities in B——ke's Adminiſtration; the Craftſman's Hague Letter with Remarks; the King's Speech; of publick Credit, Monopolies, &c. Affidavits about S. Sea private Trade; Charitable Corporation Accounts; on the Pragmatick Sanction; Sheriffs Act eluded; a Scheme to pay the publick Debts; political Charity: K. Charles II. vindicated; the Form of an Oath propoſed to be taken by Popiſh Prieſts to his Majeſty.

III. Poetry, viz. Ode for New-year's Day, burleſqu'd; tranſlated into Engliſh; the Laureat's Anſwer; Keyſerian manner; C——r preferr'd to P——pe.

IV. Domeſtic Occurrences, &c.

V. Prices of Goods, Grain, Stocks.

VI. Foreign Affairs.

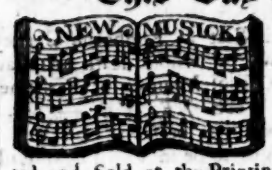
VII. Books and Pamphlets.

VIII. A Table of Contents.

Printed and ſold at St. John's Gate; and by E. Jeffries in Ludgate-ſtreet. *Where may be had, the former Numbers.* Alſo

An exact LIST of the preſent Parliament, with the Places of their Abode in Town, &c.

This Day is publiſhed,



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